

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. X.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1889.

No. 34.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, June 19.

The latest in political circles is that I. C. Patterson will be postmaster general and Haggert minister of railways.

It is learned on good authority that the Great Northwest Central is satisfied with the land grant as granted by the government. The Manitoba & Northern Pacific is said to have nothing to do with this road.

J. Ick Evans, who is here, says full arrangements have been made with English shareholders for the construction of the Red Deer Valley railway. It is likely that at the next session of parliament leave will be asked to extend the road to Battleford.

It is announced here that the Northern Pacific will withdraw from its connections in the Canadian Northwest within a few months, as a result of the C. P. R. having made certain concessions to the N. P. on the Pacific coast by withdrawing from the carrying trade east from Tacoma and Seattle. J. M. Grahame, manager of the N. P. & M., left for here to-night.

OTTAWA, June 17.

Senator Carvell will likely be the next lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island.

WINNIPEG, June 20.

Larue, M. P. P., for Rouville, Quebec, is very ill and is not expected to recover.

Wheat is rising in price owing to heavy rains in the east, which have ruined the crops.

Sir Leonard Tilly passed through this city yesterday on his return to Ottawa from the coast.

About 300 excursionists for Manitoba and the Northwest passed Port Arthur to-day. About 75 are booked for Calgary.

A man named Burke has been arrested here for complicity in the Cronin murder in Chicago. He was one of the principals, but was lost track of for the last week. He is said to be the man who figured most prominently in several murders in Chicago recently.

WINNIPEG, June 21.

A heavy wind storm at Vermillion, Dakota, on the 20th damaged property to the amount of \$50,000.

A Boston syndicate has purchased the Magdalen islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for half a million dollars and will establish fish and lobster canning works.

Burke was fully identified to-day by the Chicago detectives as the man wanted in the Cronin case and an information charging him with murder was sworn out.

A heavy rain storm at Halifax on the 19th caused the greatest freshet ever seen there. Crops were damaged greatly. The iron bridge at Follyville was carried away besides many other bridges.

REGINA, June 20.

A mounted policeman named Alfred Lemy, is supposed to have been drowned a week ago while fording the Belly river at Lethbridge.

Urquhart, the Saltcoats, Assinibola, absconding Dominion express agent, was captured at Medicine Hat on the 17th, and will be sent back to Saltcoats for examination.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION E. P. P. S.

Following are the names of the successful pupils who had to make at least 66 per cent. of the aggregate.

From Standard 5 to Standard 6—Highest out of 2,000.—Percy Henderson 1808; Mary Ross 1629; Annie Robertson 1544; Alex. McCauley 1421; Nettie Henderson 1396.

From Standard 4 to Standard 5.—Highest out of 900.—Bessie Monro 812; Katie McDonald 755; Chas. Henderson 725; John Cameron 692; Walter Henderson 617.

From Standard 3 to 4.—Highest out of 900.—George Tait 786; George Verey 773; James Ross 754; Howard Cameron 720; Maggie Hardisty 715; William Groat 700; May Henderson 689; Geo. Kernohan 671; Lulu Kernohan 655; Maggie Young 644; Lillie McCauley 636; Annie Lauder 611.

From Standard 2 to 3.—Junior department.—Maggie McCauley, Lennie Goodridge, Olive Ross, Annie McKernan, James Fraser.

Bradstreet's mentions that the Argentine government in order to encourage the fresh meat trade with Britain which had fallen off greatly of late had first abolished the export duty of 4 per cent, and then offered a bonus of 5 per cent a year for five years on the capital invested. Competition with the United States and Canada is the cause of the decline of profits.

LOCAL.

THIS is the longest day of the year.

VERY slight rain on Sunday evening.

POTATOES are in bloom in George Roy's garden.

HIGH wind on Tuesday and on Wednesday forenoon.

SASKATOON berries are fairly plentiful and are ripening fast.

L. P. GRASS, Indian farm instructor at Saddle lake is in town.

METHODIST Sunday School picnic at Ashen's lake, South side, this afternoon.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROYAL and party left Battleford for Prince Albert this morning.

HIS LORDSHIP Bishop Faraud of Mackenzie river and Rev. Father Lacombe left for Calgary on Tuesday.

THOS. EDMUNDSON is in town from Whitefish lake where he has been trading for F. Fraser Tims of Fort Saskatchewan.

THE H. B. Co. purchased Joseph Ledoucur's fur last week for \$730, and not Norris & Carey as stated in last week's issue.

ON Saturday last the Edmonton rifle team made 467, five shots at each range against Lethbridge, 581 points, seven shots at each range.

R. BOLDUC and O. Osborne who are mining at Clover Bar have rigged a wheel to raise the necessary water, worked by the current of the river.

PAKAN, the Whitefish lake Indian chief and several of his men arrived on Friday to raft down lumber for the Indian department to Victoria.

YESTERDAY was the warmest day we have had since June 29th, 1885. It registered 89° in the shade. 90° has never been recorded in Edmonton yet.

TO-MORROW morning at the usual service at All saint's the Rev. Canon Newton will deliver an address on the Jesuit's Bill, so much discussed now in Canada.

P. ERASMUS, of Victoria, was in town on Monday. Mr. Erasmus has been engaged as teacher of the Methodist mission school at Good Fish lake, north of Victoria.

B. B. LARIVIERE of the firm of Lariviere & Co., Slave lake, arrived on Sunday with about \$10,000 worth of fur, which he took to Winnipeg to sell. He left on Tuesday.

YESTERDAY was the longest day in the year by a few seconds. In this latitude the sun was above the horizon for 16 hours and 40 minutes namely from 4:01 a. m. until 8:41 p. m.

THOS. LOGAN has potatoes which have not yet shown growth above ground but which have grown underground to such an extent as to have formed new potatoes as large as marbles.

DR. TULLOCH, late surgeon of G division of police has gone from Fort Saskatchewan to England to have an operation for tumor performed. Dr. Toffield is now surgeon of G division.

MR. FLETT, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Flett, arrived on Saturday last from Calgary and went on to Athabasca Landing on Monday. Mr. Flett goes to take charge of Lesser Slave lake post for the H. B. Co.

J. E. GRAHAM left for Victoria on Monday where he will have charge of the H. B. Co's post for some time. F. D. Wilson who is at present in charge at Victoria will remove shortly to Vermillion, Peace river, to take charge there.

A HAND cutting and self feeding attachment to threshing machines is the latest invention in the agricultural machinery line. A recent trial of the attachment near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, is reported by the Winnipeg Sun and Free Press to have been very satisfactory.

ON Monday, June 17th before Insp. Casey, J. P. A. Ringuette, was charged with having liquor in his possession without permit. Judgment was reserved until Friday when a fine of \$50 and costs was imposed. R. Strachan for the crown. J. U. Prieur for the defence.

A GENERAL meeting of the sports committee for July 1st was held on Tuesday evening in D. Ross' saloon. The report of the collectors was received showing \$200 available. J. F. Smith, W. Finders and W. Wilson were appointed a committee on the horse races. G. W. Hildop, R. Hardisty, Jr. and I. Hunter were appointed a committee on the sports and games. E. Vance and Jas. Gibbons were appointed starters of the horse races and Insp. Casey and E. Rayner starters in the sports and foot races.

A. CAMERON of the Sturgeon has wheat two feet in height and sending out the shot blade.

SEVERAL Victoria settlers have removed to Egg lake about eight miles south where they have started what is likely to be one of the finest settlements in the country, as it is certainly a place whose natural advantages of water, timber, hay, pasturage and fertile soil cannot be surpassed in the Northwest or out of it.

STAR-TRANSCRIPT of Paris, Ontario: On Tuesday Thomas Elmes, J. P., of Princeton, started on an excursion to British Columbia. He intends calling at Rainy river district, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Indian Head, Calgary, etc., to see the country surrounding these places and report as he finds them in the flowery month of June, and see results of seed grains he has sent to these different points from his experimental seed farm.

J. A. MITCHELL Indian agent at Saddle lake arrived on Thursday to procure lumber for the Indian department at Whitefish lake. The lumber will be rafted to Victoria by Whitefish lake Indians and freighted from there to the lake. All the work is being done within the Indian department itself. The mill will be ready this coming fall and will be run by a twelve horse threshing engine belonging to the Saddle lake agency which arrived last fall. Crops look remarkably good at Whitefish lake, they are a little shorter at Saddle lake and shorter still at Victoria, but all look well considering the little rain that has fallen this spring.

THOSE who planted potatoes early and find that they have not yet appeared above ground would do well to examine the seed put in. In a number of cases in which seed was planted early in the season immediately after being freshly cut, it has been found that the soil which remained dry for weeks after the potatoes were planted has sucked the moisture from the potatoe and either partly or altogether ruined it for growth. Where the seed was kept for a few days, until the cut surface healed over, before being planted, or where whole potatoes were put in, or where the ground was damp at the time of planting, the potatoes are doing well enough; but where freshly cut potatoes have been planted in dry ground and have lain there during a long continued spell of dry weather it has been found advisable to replant. When this has to be done it is well to use whole potatoes as they will start sooner and grow more vigorously than cut seed.

GEORGE SINCLAIR, a half breed settler at Victoria was brought before Insp. Piercy, J. P. recently on a charge of having killed a moose out of season, and was punished by a fine and costs amounting to \$13. Section 2 of the game ordinance provides that no moose shall be hunted, taken or killed between the 1st of February and the 1st of September in any year, but section 15 provides that "Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained any traveller, family or other person in a state of actual want, may kill any bird or animal herein mentioned and take any egg or eggs hereinbefore referred to, for the purpose of satisfying his immediate want, but not otherwise." The Victoria settlement is composed of a few families of English half breeds who removed from Manitoba in the buffalo days and who supported themselves by hunting as long as the buffalo remained. Since the buffalo disappeared they have depended more upon what crop they raised, than before, but still the hunt has always been a great part of their subsistence. In 1887 their crop was an almost total failure and in 1888 for lack of seed they had very little crop. This spring several of them had to be supplied with seed from local government funds so that now they are compelled to depend on hunting as much as ever. It is people in such circumstances that clause 15 is intended to shield, if it has any meaning. No doubt it is quite right and proper to protect the moose in the close season, but it should be remembered that the law is made in the interest of the man and not in that of the moose. That the intention is to protect animal life for human necessity and not from that necessity. When the necessity exists in a sufficiently great degree the protection which is the object of the law ceases. It is particularly hard that a Victoria settler should be fined for killing a moose out of season when there are a number of families of half breeds—not treaty Indians—who support themselves from year's end to year's end by hunting game of all kinds in season and out of season, with whom the authorities, although fully aware of the fact, do not attempt to interfere.

REV. W. A. Bradley and James Martin leave for the east on Tuesday. Mr. Bradley has assisted Rev. D. G. M. Queen in Presbyterian church work here for the past year. Mr. Martin goes east on a six weeks trip, and will act as immigration agent for this district during his absence.

J. A. BELDEN and Jas. Inkster started on a prospecting tour in the Beaver Hills on Tuesday and returned on Friday. They found the central portion of the hills a comparatively level country of excellent soil with plenty of water, and being rapidly cleared of timber by fires. A party of Indians whom they saw had killed seven moose besides other large game.

SOME weeks ago a young man apparently about nineteen years of age was seen on the road from Edmonton to Victoria, travelling towards the latter place afoot and alone, without shoes or provisions. He had a broken revolver. Arrived at Victoria he first wished to go to Saddle lake and afterwards started for Lac la Biche. On the way to Lac la Biche he was met by a police patrol who turned him back. He gave his home as in New York State, and stated that he was on his way to Hudson's Bay looking for work. He is supposed to be out of his mind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMINION DAY SPORTS.

July 1st, 1889. \$400 in prizes for horse racing, sports and games will be given in prizes. All are invited to attend. Sports to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the Race course.

TAKE NOTICE.

If the person who took a whiffle tree from a buckboard tongue in M. McCauley's yard last week does not return it forthwith he will be prosecuted.

B. WILSON.

MOWER AND RAKE FOR SALE.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Henderson, west of post office.

Gentlemen's Clothing altered and repaired at

MRS. HENDERSON'S.

MEMBERS EDMONTON

RIFLE ASSOCIATION "ATTENTION."

Practice on Tuesday and Thursday of next week to select a team to shoot for Inter-Association Medals. A full attendance is requested as this is an important match. Practice to commence at 9 a. m. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards. 7 rounds on each, one sight only. Match to be shot on the 29th instant.

C. F. STRANG.

NOTICE.

EDMONTON CEMETERY COMPANY.

[LIMITED.]

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in office of Lafferty & Moore, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13TH NEXT,

at the hour of 3 P. M., when the annual reports will be submitted and the directors for the ensuing year elected, as well as other business transacted.

C. F. STRANG,

Sec. Treas.

Edmonton, June 21st, 1889.

GARDEN PARTY AND FRUIT FESTIVAL.

Under the Auspices of the

LADIES AID SOCIETY, of the Presbyterian Church, will be held on

THURSDAY, JUNE 27TH,

"AT THE CLIFF,"

Mr. Stewart's Grounds.

Amusements will consist of Lawn Tennis, Quota, Swings, Etc., Etc.

Ice Cream, Grapes, Cherries, Bananas and Oranges.

DINNER AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS 10 CTS.

The Gates will be open at 8 o'clock.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVIER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 22, 1889.

LAND RESERVES.

Some weeks ago the **BULLETIN** asked: How is it that the rush to the newly opened territory of Oklahoma was so great, while the flow of immigration to the immeasurably larger and more fertile Canadian Northwest is so small? The conclusion arrived at after making due allowance for differences in area and population, was that the different land policy pursued in Oklahoma and in the Northwest respectively was chiefly responsible for the rapid progress of the one and for the comparatively slow progress of the other. Other papers drew different conclusions. The **Calgary Herald** credited the Oklahoma boom to unlimited and unopposed advertising and declared that because we had not wanted in the Northwest. The **Manitoba Free Press** finds the reason for the difference in the rate of settlement in the two countries in the small area of land remaining for settlement in the States and large population of that country compared to the small population of Canada and the large area of land remaining open for settlement and says that considering these things the Northwest has boomed to a greater extent than Oklahoma. A correspondent of the **Ottawa Journal** satisfies himself on the subject by asserting that the **BULLETIN** asked the question from partisan motives and admitted the notorious and established facts upon which its arguments were based. All three agree that whatever else may be to blame the land regulations of the Northwest are not in fault. The **Free Press** says: "the regulations governing the settlement of land in the Canadian Northwest are now as liberal and in every respect as equitable as any in the world."

It is an old saying that none are so blind as those who will not see. The individual who asserts that a policy under which 20 out of every 36 sections of land are reserved from free settlement as in the Northwest is as conducive to settlement as one which permits of free settlement on every section as in Oklahoma is simply stating what is absurd on its face, what is contrary to the simplest rules of arithmetic, what a child who knows that 16 is less than 36 knows is absolutely false. The point insisted upon by the **BULLETIN** was that "settlers rushed to Oklahoma because the best of what there was theirs" because each of "the 11,000 quarter sections which it contained was there for the man who first drove his claim stakes in it and afterwards fulfilled the ordinary settler's duties. Those who know anything about pioneering know that the great inducement for men to seek out new locations is that they may have the first and best choice. In proportion as that choice is restricted by reserves the inducement is lessened. Inasmuch as more than half of the Northwest is reserved the ordinary inducement for men to become pioneers in this country is lessened by more than half. No doubt there are other reasons which weigh against the Northwest in the minds of prospective settlers, some of which are controllable and some not, but the mere fact that the land reserves are a hindrance to settlement, whether the greatest or the least, should be enough to claim for them the careful attention of patriotic men with a view to the removal of that hindrance, which happens to be the one having least reason for its existence and to be the one most easy of removal.

It is quite possible that the Canadian land regulations regarding the 16 sections in each township which it offers for settlement are as equitable and liberal as those of the United States regarding the 36 sections in each township, but it would be evident that taking a township in Canada and a township in Oklahoma the former allowing a maximum of 32 settlers on half sections and the latter of 72, the regulations of the former other things being equal would have to be much more liberal than

those of the latter to attract an equal amount of settlement—indeed it would be so that the proportion of reserved land remains so great it is impossible to make them so liberal as to be able to attract an equal amount of settlers.

If the only ill effect of these reserves was to reduce the attractions of the country to settlers in the first instance it would be less matter, but this is the least of the evils resulting from them. It would take too long to describe the advantages derived by individual settlers from the country being thickly settled around them so that those who are not settlers themselves could understand, but the well known anxiety of all settlers to induce others to settle near them shows clearly that they place a high value on close settlement, and they do not place that high value on it unless the opposite condition has a corresponding disadvantage. People living a thousand miles away who never saw a prairie farm will not have to strain their intellects to understand—if they want to understand—that two or four settlers on adjoining sections can exchange work and machinery, and help each other in sickness or trouble better than they could if a mile of vacant land intervened between the two settled sections; or that 72 settlers on a half section of land each within a square of six miles would find it much easier on each one to make the necessary road improvements and support the necessary schools and churches than 32 settlers on the same amount of land each within the same area would; or that a town around which within any distance every half section of land was settled would, other things being equal, be much larger and more prosperous than one around which within the same distance only 16 sections out of every 36 were settled upon; or that supposing 32 settlers to occupy a township near any market town other forty who desired to take land would prefer to take the remaining forty half sections in that township to taking their half in the township next furthest away; or that where a community of settlers in any locality desire to exert themselves to secure other settlers they would exert themselves more strongly were they to reap the sole benefit than they were when unknown speculators of whatever kind in whose behalf the reserves are held, will reap quite as much benefit as they.

That these reserves are one of the greatest drawbacks to the settlement of the Northwest cannot be truthfully denied, they have not served any useful purpose proportionate to the injury they have done, and by far the greater part can be—and should be—swept away. Not that there may be an Oklahoma boom in the Northwest or in any part of it, but that the inducements to Canadians to settle in and build up their own country may be made the best that they can be made.

The crofters settled at Salcoats, Amlin-bola, have been given 320 acres apiece on odd as well as even sections, so that the farms all join each other, which the **Free Press** says "makes the settlement more convenient for church and school purposes, besides being an advantage in a general way." A frame house a story and a half high has been built on each farm. Forty-seven houses in all have been erected. The question naturally arises: If it is such a great advantage to the crofters to be settled on adjoining sections would it not be as great an advantage to Canadian settlers to have the same privilege, and the government can afford to allow crofters on every section which they throw open the odd sections if they can't afford to allow Canadians on every section? There is no reason why the odd sections if they want the country settled.

The **Calgary Tribune** reports a meeting of the townsmen held in the Royal Hotel on Monday afternoon to meet the promoters of the Red Deer Valley railway company. Mr. Evans of the company said that the company had \$200,000 at its disposal which it was prepared to expend at once in building the railway to the Red Deer if Calgary would guarantee \$20,000 a year for five years in exchange for a guarantee by the company to deliver coal in the town at 44 a ton, the amount paid for the coal to be applied in diminishing the \$20,000 guarantee. Mayor Marsh and Jas. Reilly of the Royal hotel did not think the scheme feasible. Mr. Evans said that unless the guarantee were given the company would not build the road. The meeting closed without anything having been decided upon.

A party of five settlers from Newfoundland arrived in Calgary recently to settle at Red Deer.

SOCIÉTÉ ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Tous les Canadiens français du District d'Alberta sont invités à venir célébrer leur fête nationale Lundi le 24 Juin Prochain à St. Albert. Il y aura messe solennelle dans l'avant midi, et pic-nic dans l'après midi. Vive la Canadienne!

GEO. ROY, President.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We now have on hand the
CELEBRATED TORONTO MOWER
and Bake. Toronto Light Steel Binder.
Chatham Wagons, Buckboards,
Breaking Plows, Binding Twine.
And all Binder and Mowers Repair.
FIELDERS & EDMISTON.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!

MONEY SAVED AND MONEY MADE

—By Purchasing your goods at—

JOHN A. McDOUGALL,

A very large and select stock of

TWEEDS, FLANNELS,

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY GOODS, AND GROCERIES.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL,

DALY & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

— DEALERS IN —

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Paints, Oils,

Axe Grease,

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Wall Paper,

Groceries,

— of all kinds. —

BLUE STONE,

FLAX, TIMOTHY

AND GARDEN SEEDS

Graham Flour,

Brans

and Flour.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N. W. T.

F. FRASER TINS,

Wholesale and retail dealer in general supplies.

GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON,

DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HARDWARE AND TINWARE, LUMBER,

WAGONS, CARTS AND HARNESS.

WANTED.—Furn of all kinds; for which I will pay the current market price.

The residents of all points, north, east and south of Fort Saskatchewan, will find it a good point to trade at.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON,
GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

We shall try to make the approaching season eclipse all former effort in our clothing department by showing the largest and most attractive stock in the town and we will consider it a great pleasure to show interesting buyers our stock of clothing, all of the newest patterns and equal in style to hand made garments, and at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

Also a large stock of Trousers have been prepared to supply the requirements of gentlemen desiring to be promptly fitted without resort to the Bespoke Department. The garments are made from cloth specially selected, and in Quality, Workmanship, Finish, etc., are in every way equal to those made to order.

Gent's Hats in black, brown and drab. Cowboy hats, Chaps, straw hats in various shapes, scarfs, ties, braces, belts, etc.

GROCERY AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

We are now showing a large and excellent variety in the above department. Flour, Oatmeal, Bacon, Ham, Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Pumpkins, Parsley, Thyme, Sage, Bird Seeds, Split Peas, Mushrooms, and Mushroom Catsup, French Mustard, Red Herring, Salt Herring, (Labrador), Honey in Comb, Lime Juice Cordial, Lemon Juice, Ginger Ale, Lime Juice Champagne, Champagne, Champagne Cider, Cream Soda, Club Soda, Lemonade, Lime Juice, Malt and White Wine Vinegar, Pipes, Tobaccos and Cigars, Crockery and Glassware.

Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

Measurements taken for Gent's Suits, Ladies' Costumes and Jackets.

The Store will be kept open until 10 o'clock p.m. every Wednesday to suit the convenience of our numerous customers who find it inconvenient to do their shopping during the day.

The trade supplied at wholesale prices.
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
EDMONTON.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

DRY SALT BACON,

SMOKED DRY BACON,

SPICED ROLL BACON,

BREAKFAST BACON,

AND HAM.

STOCK WELL ASSORTED IN CANNED

GOODS, DRIED FRUITS AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

MEN'S FELT HATS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE FINEST LOT OF PRINTS EVER

OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

Thos. Elmes of Princeton, Brant, and J. L. Mitchell of Thornbury, Grey, Ontario, arrived Monday stage. These gentlemen were members of the Ontario farmers' excursion which arrived at Calgary on the 10th and had through the agency of P. G. Gray availed themselves of the invitation of the Edmonton board of trade to visit this district, with a view to forming an opinion as to the advantages of settlement here for settlement compared with other parts of the Northwest visited. On arrival by stage early on Monday forenoon they were driven to the house of J. Cameron, of A. Macdonald & Co., whose guests they were during their stay. In the afternoon Messrs. Cameron and J. A. McDougall drove them out to the Sturgeon settlement where they saw W. Cuts' Cut Bank Lake farm, and the farms of Messrs. Nicholson, Long, Craig, and Sutherland, before returning to town. On Tuesday A. D. Osborne drove them to Fort Saskatchewan on the south side through Clover Bar settlement, returning on the north side through the Little Mountain settlement. At Fort Saskatchewan they were entertained by Messrs. F. Fraser and A. Laing, who showed them the advantages of that locality. On Wednesday forenoon they inspected the several places of business in town, the Edmonton public school, D. Ross' coal mining and garden, Messrs. Henderson and Knowles' hives of bees, and other matters of interest, and in the afternoon were driven to St. Albert by E. Gray and C. Curry, where they were much pleased with the appearance of the country and its advantages for settlement. On Wednesday afternoon they called to the number of forty or fifty assembled in Stewart & Banerman's building to take the impressions of the district that the two excursionists had formed during their visit.

C. H. Cannon having consented to take the chair called upon

Mr. Elmes who said that he was in the car and after eight days hard travel was too tired to make a very long speech. To explain why they were here: The people of Calgary were deeply interested in the excursionists and their arrival there a meeting was held to hear their views. After the meeting Mr. Gray tendered the invitation of the Edmonton people to those who desired to avail themselves of it. On the following morning several of the excursionists, among whom were a number of gentlemen had formed during their visit, at last refused as his time was limited, but at last yielded. He would not describe the journey from Calgary to Edmonton further than to say that they drove at all times with the country, but when they came to the brow of the hill on the south side of the river and caught a first glimpse of the town and surroundings no thought it was one of the finest sights he had ever seen. The reason so many people came on these excursions was that the price of produce had risen in the east. The price of produce had been reduced by competition from the cheap and rich lands of the west. A very large proportion of farms in the Northwest were heavily mortgaged and a very large proportion of the farmers were on rented farms. A tenant of his property for an acre a year for a 100 acre farm, but he would be obliged to reduce the rent. These renting farmers wanted to get land of their own. Also there were many farmers who wanted to know about the west, but they had not the money to come, and so were compelled to wait and hear what others who could come should tell. He would tell them that here was one of the most fertile soils he ever saw. He had travelled a great deal over the continent of North America and he had seen none more rich. The Ontario people did not like the open prairie. Many would like to come west and get cheap farms, but they did not like the idea of the open prairie looking nothingness. He thought this was the very place that would suit the ideas of Ontario farmers. Before coming he had got the idea that this was the best place to settle. Before leaving Ontario they had had frost that cut the fruit and grain. As they passed Winnipeg they had heard there, they had heard that Fortage in Prairie, it was worse at Brandon, but at Indian Head and at Calgary even the wild prairie was cut down. They had been looking for frost ever since they arrived at Edmonton. They had carefully examined the potato stalks, the cucumber vines and the tomato plants wherever they had gone and found that there had been no frost. They had examined the coal mines and concluded that if the people were not too lazy to carry their own coal, they would never freeze. They had examined the grain in the granaries and found it abundant, heavy and of good color. They had examined the grain in the fields and found it in the best of condition, green and color. Allowing for the lack of rain, which would cause, the crops were good. The dry weather would be a benefit in the fall as there would be no frost. A fine wind if it should come soon, instead of a light head and heavy snow such as a wet wind would give. They had examined the school and the teachers efficient and

the children shrewd and well advanced. Before coming north he told Mr. Gray that whatever his opinion of the country was, whether good or bad, he would express it. The reply was that that was just what was wanted. He was now expressing that opinion. He had found this a vast and fertile region capable of supporting an immense and prosperous population. He would defy any one to travel along this river and not be filled with admiration. But with the many advantages there were drawbacks. The 200 miles from a railway was a serious one and there would be a railway soon. But there would not be a railway soon and when that came this district would be a little paradise. On returning to Calgary he would do all in his power to induce his friends to come north and visit this district. On turning to Ontario it had been arranged that he should deliver addresses regarding his trip. In doing so he would not forget Edmonton and would advise farmers sons waiting land and renting farmers to come here. He intended to visit the place again at an early date accompanied by one or two of his sons.

Mr. Mitchell was then called on and said that Mr. Elmes had expressed his sentiments but Mr. Elmes had not mentioned what struck him forcibly that when the market for grain became over-supplied the facilities for stock raising and dairying were excellent. On leaving Ontario he had not expected to come here, but having come he found the climate and soil all that he had expected. He would advise every man who desired to settle in the Northwest to give Edmonton a call before doing so. He intended to come out again next spring and become a settler here.

The chairman spoke at some length mentioning the various advantages of the district.

Mr. Elmes asked for an explanation of the occurrence of frost in Ontario and other southern localities this season while at Edmonton there was no frost. He would speak of the great overplus of bachelor farmers in this district and said the country could not progress very fast under such circumstances. He advised these bachelors to go to Ontario and get wives, and the best place to go was to Paris, Brant County, where there was a very good looking girl looking girls. The C. P. R. gave a free ticket to the Northwest to such newly married couples.

Messrs. Taylor, Oliver and Ross spoke in reply to Mr. Elmes' question and attributed the mildness of the climate so far north to the influence of the Pacific ocean, the waters on whose shores they were situated. The climate here, being warm to a greater distance north than the waters of the Atlantic which affected the climate of eastern Canada.

Messrs. R. McKernan and W. Johnstone Walker spoke of the advantages offered by this district to men desiring to start on a farm with small capital.

Mr. Elmes spoke of the advantage of a northern climate in retaining the fertility in the land. He had visited Virginia, one of the richest of the states, and found it now the poorest, except Florida, which he also visited. The land under cultivation had deteriorated during the mild winters which he experienced there while in the north during a great part of the year the frost in the ground and the covering of snow kept it from doing so. Consequently land in the northern climate will retain its fertility longer than in a southern climate, and only one crop is raised during the year in any case, so that the cold and snow of the northern winter is not altogether a disadvantage. He thanked the people of Edmonton for the courtesy that had been extended to himself and Mr. Mitchell.

A vote of thanks to P. Gray for his exertions in getting Messrs. Elmes and Mitchell to visit Edmonton was moved by J. A. Petrie and carried, as also a vote of thanks to the gentlemen themselves for their visit, moved by R. Strachan. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Elmes left for Calgary on Thursday's stage. Mr. Mitchell remains until Thursday's stage of next week.

About fifteen of the Ontario farmers excursion arrived in Calgary on Sunday morning June 9th and about 60 more on Monday morning June 10th. They were at once taken in hand by a citizen's committee and driven through the country around Calgary. A party of six came north to feed sheep. On Monday morning they met a number of citizens of Calgary in the town hall and expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they had seen. Mr. Grant of Red River and Mr. Long of Edmonton spoke in praise of their different sections of country. Mr. James Kelly of the Royal Hotel spoke very favorably of Northern Alberta. On Tuesday morning the excursionists were driven through the country where made, some going south to high river. Many of the party were seen in the vicinity of Calgary for a couple of weeks.

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Fresh Pork, fresh Butter, Eggs and Potatoes for sale.
Farm Produce taken in Exchange.
Delivery at St. Albert Every Thursday.
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